IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

Their Lordships met at a quarter past four o'clock.

Lord BRAMWELL took occasion to congratulate the Judges' Committee of the Supreme Court of Judicature on the new code they had produced of rules of procedure.

In reply to Lord Sidmouth and the Duke of Buccleuch,

Lord TRURO stated that the Postmaster-General had had for a long time under his serious consideration the question of the feasibility of carrying the electric telegraph wires under ground, instead of upon poles, and with every wish to do what was suggested by the noble lords who had brought the subject forward, and have the wires laid underground, they, nevertheless, felt that the expense of at once changing the present system would be so enormous that it would be impossible to agree to the proposal. With regard to the large towns in the Kingdom the Post Office had for some time proceeded on the principle of laying the wires underground.

The Trial of Lunatics Bill and the Statute Law Revision Bill were read a third time.

The Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill was read a first time.

The House adjourned at 9.40 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

Mr DILLWYN gave notice that next session he would move a resolution approving of the disestablishment of the English Church in Wales.

Mr KENNY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he is aware that the Irish Board of Works removed the fish pass at Killaloe last autumn, and have not since replaced it by a new one; if he is aware that a great number of salmon peal have recently been destroyed by endeavouring to ascend the Shannon through the sluices of Killaloe; if he will cause inquiry to be made; and, if the facts are found accurate, recommend that a new pass be constructed to prevent this great destruction of valuable fish?

Mr TREVELYAN said it was a fact that the fish pass had been removed. A new one was in hand, and would be undertaken in a month. He had inquired into the alleged destruction of fish, and the information he received did not bear out the allegation.

Mr SHEIL asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether Sub-constable Forbes was transferred from Meath to Limerick because of a complaint against him; what the cause was; whether the Inspector-General, as well as Mr Ross, the County Inspector of Meath, were aware at the time the transfer was ordered that Sub-constable Forbes had hired a house for his family and himself, for which he had paid a year's rent in advance; and whether the loss suffered by Sub-constable Forbes, in consequence of the unexpected change of his quarters, will be made good to him?

Mr TREVELYAN said he was informed that Sub-constable Forbes and two others were transferred for the good of the public service, on account of a suspicion as to their being concerned in an anonymous correspondence in the Press reflecting on the conduct of the principals of the police departments. If Sub-constable Forbes paid for a house a year in advance he of course did so at his own risk, and was not entitled to any compensation in the matter, as there was no reason why the police should not be removed from time to time.

Mr O'SULLIVAN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland if he has yet received the promised report from the special resident magistrate regarding the extra police force in the Liberties of Kilmallock; and, if so, if he thinks there is any necessity for further retaining an extra force of police in that barony?

Mr TREVELYAN said he had received the report to-day, and it would be necessary that he should consider it, and also that he should consult with Lord Spencer before coming to a final decision.

In reply to Mr W. Shaw,

Sir C. DILKE said there was already provision in the Ballot Bill giving local authorities in populous places the optional power to extend the hours of polling to eight o'clock; but the question of doing so in the case of counties had never yet been discussed.

Several questions were put to the Government respecting the Madagascar difficulty, but did not state definitely what action the Government intended to take at present.

In reply to Mr O'Brien,

The CHIEF SECRETARY said he could not state whether Mr Plunkett, R.M, wrote a letter threatening to enforce the payment of arrears of the police tax in a division of the Mallow Union unless £50 were subscribed to enable a boycotted man named Hallissey to emigrate.

Mr TREVELYAN stated that Mr E. Harrington had been relieved from using the plank bed, and accorded some other privileges while undergoing his term of imprisonment.

The House having gone into Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, on the first vote proposed of £100,285 for law charges and criminal prosecutions in Ireland,

Mr HEALY condemned the action of the authorities in the administration of the Crimes Act, which he asserted was carried on with the assistance of informers. He added that though the people of Ireland had returned to paths of peace, it was the interests of certain classes to keep up the reign of terror, for they thrived by breeding prosecutions.

Mr HARRINGTON made a violent speech, in the course of which he was called to order by the chairman for asserting that Myles Joyce was hanged when the officials knew he was innocent. The hon member then explained that what he meant was, that the officials had certain evidence in their possession which would have proved the prisoner's innocence. Mr Harrington considered that the manner in which the law was at present administered in Ireland had the effect of making the people lawless.

Mr Cowen and several Irish representatives having spoken against the manner in which the Crimes Act was carried out,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND expressed regret that the Government found it necessary to resort to the evidence of informers, but said this course could not be avoided in certain cases, and that in many instances convictions had been obtained on independent testimony. The Government were anxious to put prisoners arrested under the Crimes Act on trial with the least possible delay. He asserted that Myles Joyce had been convicted on clear and conclusive evidence. The right hon gentleman added that it was his determination never to exclude a juror on account of his religion.

Mr TREVELYAN alleged that though the Irish members were constantly expressing their condemnation of crimes in that House, they never condemned criminals convicted of certain offences unless they turned informers. The Crimes Act was, he insisted, for the protection of the homes of the poor labourers and small farmers from midnight outrages.

Mr PARNELL expressed regret at the tone of the Chief Secretary's speech, which, he said, resembled that adopted by his predecessor, Mr Forster. The reduction in the number and character of certain Irish outrages was, he contended, due to remedial Acts which had been passed, and the promise of a good harvest, and not to the administration of the Crimes Act.

After a lengthened debate, a division was taken, on the motion of Mr Parnell, to reduce the amount for law officers' fees, but on a division the proposition was rejected by 93 to 24 votes.

Several other votes were also agreed to, including those required for the Land Commissioners, Dublin Metropolitan Police, and Irish Constabulary.

The National Debt Bill passed through committee.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION IN TONQUIN.

The rumour that M. Tricou, the French Minister at Pekin, had resigned on account of ill health is contradicted. It is true that on his arrival at Shanghai M. Tricou was suffering from a liver complaint, but it seems that he is now recovered, and has been able to resume his negotiations with the Chinese Government. No arrangement has, however, been concluded as yet between China and France, as the former State continues to insist on its rights over Tonquin. But it is stated that the Chinese Government has promised to maintain a strict neutrality, and that France has in consequence demanded the withdrawal of the forces stationed on the Tonquin frontier. Meanwhile a Bernal journal announces that in the Chinese quarters of the principal towns in California energetic efforts are being made to enlist recruits, preference being given to those Chinese who have seen something of Western life and manners. Liberal rewards are offered to persons who may succeed in enrolling from 50 to 500 men.

A Saigon telegram says the transport L'Anamite is leaving for Pourane with 700 men, who will be placed at Admiral Courbet's disposal, and that it is thought the attack on Hue will come off shortly. The infamous "black flags" are thus to be set aside, and the true object of the expedition is being revealed. This is a faithful reproduction of the Kroumir episode.

Fifty acres of property have been burned at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, the estimated loss being £250,000.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The *Mark Lane Express* says—During the past week the grain crops have ripened very slowly owing to the unsettled weather. The wheat harvest is now general in all the early districts, and in a week's time it will be general south of the Humber. There is now a fair average crop of straw on all cereals, the bulk being much greater than at one time seemed probable, or even possible. Barleys have filled out in a marked manner, and appearances now favour the idea that the crop is much larger than it looked likely to be at the end of June. Bright samples, however, will probably be scarce. The oat crop, like the barley, has improved under conditions which have ruined wheats, and it now looks bulky rather than otherwise as it stands in stack. There has not been much actual improvement in the demand for breadstuffs since the holidays. English wheat has improved a shilling in London, and one to two shillings in the provinces during the week. A sample of the new crop was shown in Mark Lane on Friday, the quality being indifferent. Samples of the new crop have also been shown on several provincial exchanges. Flour generally held for an advantage. Other descriptions of native produce remain unchanged in values.

GROUSE SHOOTING IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Grouse shooting commenced yesterday, but over a large portion of Scotland the weather was so bad as to materially interfere with the sport. This was particularly the case in the centre and east of the country where the storm of wind and rain raged with such severity that few sportsmen ventured out on the moors in the west of Scotland. Rain fell all day, and many moors remained vacant. In the course of the day some grouse arrived in Glasgow from Ayrshire and at Aberdeen up to midday. A few birds had been received from Balmoral for her Majesty, but there were no returns from any other moors. From Dundee and Perth reports speak of the severity of the weather, and the few sportsmen who have ventured out state that the birds are wild and difficult to get at; coveys are, however, numerous, and in good condition, so that with improved weather excellent sport is anticipated. On most English and Welsh moors the weather was more favourable, and some good bags were obtained on the South Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire moors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Ipswich, last night, a discharged soldier of the Coldstream Guards, named Day, murdered his child, aged four years, by cutting her throat as she sat upon his knee in her stepfather's house.

The cholera in Egypt, except at Alexandria, continues to abate. The Executive Sanitary Commission has decided to remove the sanitary cordon of troops stationed around the city. Sir Evelyn Wood has taken his departure for London.

The Turkish authorities at Tripoli have arrested a man there who fled from Alexandria after the massacre. He is charged with having formed an association, the object of which has not transpired. Another man has been arrested by the same authorities on a charge of having induced the inhabitants of Syrte to offer their territory for sale to an Italian company.

AUTUMN LEAVES. — Messrs Sampson, Low, Marston and Co. are issuing for the autumn holidays a new edition of Mr F. G. Heath's "Autumnal Leaves," a work which the author claims to be the only one ever published giving actual facsimile representations in colour and venation of autumn-tinted foliage.

Advertisements to secure insertion should be sent to the office before Twelve o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Where no accounts are already opened, small advertisements must be prepaid.

For the future, Substitutes for Advertisements will not be taken on days of publication. They must be handed in not later than *Five* o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings.

No communication will be attended to unless authenticated by signature of the writer, as a guarantee for accuracy, but not necessary for publication. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

All post-office orders, and letters of credit, should be made payable, and communications generally should be addressed to THE MANAGER of the LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING AUGUST 14, 1883.

THERE are unmistakeable signs that the National League party is burnishing its arms with a view to the opening of a fresh political campaign in the south. It is evident that a General Election cannot be far distant, and, unlike their constitutional opponents, who too often court discomfiture by slumbering until the last moment in some fatal Castle of Indolence, the party of sedition support well their claim to be also the party of action. The district which has been most blighted by Land League influences, for various reasons would seem to constitute the best battle-ground for Land League contention. Standing upon almost any rising ground in the localities of Murroe or Cappamore, the stranger gazes down upon more than a score huts containing families who virtually have been driven from their homes by Land League coercion, and who have been since wholly subsisting upon Land League money. These miserable dupes, upon whom the sun of prosperity may well be deemed to have set for ever—at least so far as the mother country is concerned—have, as might be anticipated, become pliant instruments in the hands of unscrupulous men. The adroit advocates of disorder reasonably calculate that here at least are to be found hot embers which the slightest fanning will drive into full flame. We are not surprised at reading, then, that in this highly-surcharged locality Messrs. DAVITT and SEXTON purpose on the first Sunday in September to hold what they themselves term "a monster demonstration." On Sunday last a preliminary meeting was held in the village of Cappamore, at which several Roman Catholic clergymen, apparently not having the fear of the POPE's late ultimatum before their eyes, attended. Draft resolutions, embracing the usual round of the agitator's stock-in-trade grievances, were drawn up, and every available preparation made for opening afresh a campaign, the result of which it is now difficult to foresee. That new victims will be sacrificed to unscrupulous adventurers, who live by their calling, there can be no doubt whatever, the infallible result being only one of variation and detail. In no district in Ireland is it in the power of the political fillibusterer to apply his torch to more inflammable materials than can be found in the neighbourhood of New Pallas and Cappamore. An exciting expression, a catch-word grown stale by frequent utterance, is sufficient to call forth the most brutal resolves. An incident illustrative of this will be found elsewhere in our columns. It seems that among the heterogeneous auditory of Archbishop CROKE, who a few Sundays since delivered a stirring address from that historic prominence termed Sarsfield's Rock, were two men belonging to those opposing factions who too frequently have imbued their hands in internecine blood. A visit to the public-house on their return from a ceremony where it is to be hoped words were spoken which told of "peace and good-will," and then the raising of a meaningless but infuriating war-cry, were alone sufficient to create a tumult which lasted a considerable time, and in which at least one man received dreadful injuries. It is in this mercurial locality that Messrs. DAVITT and SEXTON purpose to raise the banner of the League. The question to be considered is, What is the imperative duty of the Irish Executive under the circumstances? Will it stand coolly by and permit sedition to be scattered broadcast once more, and allow an impulsive people to receive ill-concealed suggestions which hold up to admiration what has been termed the wild justice of revenge? All who have the welfare of the country at heart will join in the hope that the Government will suppress the intended gathering by an immediate and emphatic proclamation.

Mr. and Mrs A. W. Shaw, have arrived at Moore's Hotel Kilkee.

The fortnightly meeting of the Improvement Committee of the Corporation was held to-day in the Town Hall, Mr J Bernal, T.C, presiding. The business disposed of was routine.

Major-General Lord Clarina, commanding the Lublin District, made the annual inspection of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards at Richmond Barracks on Saturday.

At the Bruree Petty Sessions, to-day, an evicted tenant, named Dargan, was sentenced by the court to 14 day's imprisonment under the Crimes Act, for having intimidated Mr Grady F Conyers.

Lord and Lady Massy, and suite have arrived at Killakee House, Rathfarnham. It is understood that his Lordship will reside in the mansion for some time, and is to be joined by a distinguished shooting party.

On the application of Constable James Storey, of Cappamore, a man named Cosgrave, charged on remand with having seriously assaulted a bogranger near Cappamore, on the 15th ult, was further remanded to Wednesday by Mr Irwin, R.M, when he will be transmitted to New Pallas, where he will be tried under the Prevention of Crimes Act.

Our Ennis correspondent says:—The incessant downpour of rain from 8 a m on Sunday to 5 p m this morning, has caused considerable injury to the crops throughout the county Clare. Intelligence from the rural districts announce the roads to be flooded to the height of two feet, rendering them impassable for pedestrians, while the farmers are represented as being quite gloomy over the prospects of the harvest.

A circular letter has been officially addressed by Mr Wilson, Clerk, to the several Guardians of the Limerick Union, stating that the letter of the Local Government Board, together with the report of Mr Bourke, Local Government Board Inspector, upon the inquiry held by him into the immorality existing in the workhouse, will be taken into consideration at the meeting of the guardians on Wednesday next.

The *Clare Journal* states that a movement is on foot in West Clare, to hold a meeting of influential people in Kilrush at an early date, for the purpose of placing a peoples steamer on the Shannon, and forming a company for that purpose. Already the project finds much favour both in Limerick and Clare. It is also stated that Mr Drinkwater will make an effort to run the long talked of line of tramways between Kilrush and Kilkee.

A special meeting of the Guardians of the Kilrush Union was held on Saturday in reference to the resignation of Mr R. W. C. Reeves, D.L., of the Vice-Chairmanship of the Board, owing to the introduction of some political question. It was attended by several magistrates. Mr George Blackall, D.V.C., occupied the chair. The ordinary business being disposed of, the Clerk read a letter from Mr Reeves announcing that he had re-considered his decision and would retain the office of Vice-chairman.

A meeting of the Races' Committee was held last evening at the Mayor's Office, Town Hall, when important business connected with the forthcoming event was transacted. It was determined to make several alterations in the stand and enclosure, including the covering in of the former. It was also announced that promises had been already made by some of the leading sporting men to support the races. The entries for the several events are expected to be numerous.

Four thousand three hundred persons visited the Cork Exhibition on Sunday. Nearly seven hundred excursionists arrived from Limerick, and Waterford also gave a quota of visitors. The weather was most unfavourable, but notwithstanding that the working classes largely availed themselves of the opening, and regarded it as a great boon. Several of the exhibitors had their cases screened, so as to give emphasis to their protest against the opening of the Exhibition on Sundays, but there was sufficient to interest the visitors. An organ recital took place at three o'clock, the music being of a sacred character.

The monthly meeting of the Governors of the Limerick District Lunatic Asylum was summoned for to-day; but, in consequence of the non-attendance of a quorum, no business was transacted. The following is the return of the state of the institution for the past month:—Remaining in the Asylum the 14th day of August, 1883, from the city of Limerick, 54 males, 91 females, total 145; from county, 188 males, 154 females, total 342; total males, 242; total females, 245; total males and females, 487; extent of accommodation, 250 females, 250 males; vacancies, 8 males, 6 females; died, 8; admitted, 11; total treated during month, 500.

At the City Police Court yesterday morning, Mr Ambrose Hall, J.P., and Mr J. B. Irwin were the presiding magistrates. The Constabulary prosecuted a number of persons for drunkenness. Fines were imposed varying from 2s 6d to 10s, according to the merits of the case. Head-constable Phelan prosecuted Bridget Hannon, a married woman, for having been drunk, disorderly, and blasphemous in Mary-street, and also with flinging a hatchet from her window into a crowd on the street, thereby endangering the lives of the passengers. The Head-constable gave a disgusting character of some of the female habitues of the locality. The woman Hannon was sent to gaol for one month with hard labour. The Court then adjourned.

The following outburst of indignation, on the part of the *Clare Freeman*, is somewhat amusing: We cannot too strongly condemn the course adopted by Mr Reeves, Q.C, Chairman of the Clare Sub-Commission in breaking his journey in Limerick on Wednesday, and next day delivering judgments in the Clare cases heard in Ennis on 30th, 31st July and 1st August, in the County Court House when he had previously announced that these judgments would be delivered in Ennis on the 8th, when a number of tenants and their solicitors were in attendance waiting for hours the advent of this high and mighty Commissioner. The judgments will be found in the fourth page. We had to take them from the *Limerick Chronicle*.

The London correspondent of a Metropolitan journal, referring to the discussion of the Bankruptcy Bill in the House of Commons on Saturday evening, says—"Just as the order was reached Captain O'Shea, the member for Clare, appeared for the first time during the sitting. We discerned an omen in the apparition. The gallant Captain was radiant, not to say resplendent. Got up in gorgeous array, with the rose of victory in his buttonhole, and a suggestion of successful diplomacy beaming from every lineament of his expressive countenance. Rumour had, however, been quicker than the captain. Word had gone round that he had once more moved as middleman or intermediary, and, misled by his triumphant demeanour, we rushed to the precipitate conclusion that he had achieved a repetition of the Kilmainham Treaty—this time between the Irish leader and the President of the Board of Trade."

THE LATE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

57, Catherine-street, Limerick,
August 13th.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me, on behalf of my Club, through the medium of your influential journal, to thank those gentlemen of the county and city of Limerick who so kindly gave us subscriptions to help towards our annual sports. In spite of the Royal Show, Regatta, and Tennis Tournament, nearly all seemed to have a "warm corner" for "the sports." Everyone knows the result we obtained. Our efforts were successful, and, I am proud to say, the Limerick Athletic meeting now holds one of the first positions in Ireland. I may mention that in making all necessary arrangements this year, I should have found it very hard work but for the able help given me by our hon. treasurer, Mr W. L. Stokes, and by Mr William Beaumont.—I am, sir, yours truly,

C. H. GUBBINS, Hon. Sec. L.A.A. & B.C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Last night, Miss Alleyn and her talented company opened a short season of three nights, at the Theatre Royal, with Lord Lytton's well-known play "The Lady of Lyons." The principal characters, "Claude Melnotte" and "Pauline," were taken, the latter by Miss Alleyn and the former by Mr Clarence J. Hague. Miss Alleyn is a well-known actress of great ability, a fine perception of her part, which she evidently studies with great care, and her acting is marked by purity of enunciation, pathos, and feeling. Miss Alleyn is a favourite with Limerick audiences, and her acting last night was equal to any of her previous performances. Mr Clarence Hague is an actor of great promise. He also played his part with taste and ability. The other parts were fairly well played, but lacked that spirit which is necessary to rivet the attention of an audience. The orchestra, which was composed of members of the band of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, delighted the audience with some very sweet operatic music. To-night, Sheridan's comedy, "The School for Scandal," will be put on the boards, when Miss Alleyn will take the part of Lady Teazle, when we hope to see a bumper house present to receive this talented young tragedienne.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM E. GABBETT.

Referring to this lamented gentleman, Dr. Chadwick, English chaplain at Zermatt, writes:—"Many of your readers have taken part in the erection of a memorial in the English church at Zermatt to the memory of the late William E. Gabbett, M.A., Oxon, Classical Tutor of Durham University, and for some years connected with the Clarendon Press. And many more remember, with regretful sympathy, how much bright intelligence and ripe scholarship were lost with him upon the Dent Blanche last August. A beautiful brass tablet, manufactured by Harding and Co., Birmingham, has just been put up behind the pulpit, under the personal superintendence of the Rev. W. Lindsay, by whose exertions the funds were chiefly raised. The inscription is as follows:—'In affectionate remembrance of William Edward Gabbett, M.A., who died on the Dent Blanche, August 12, A.D. 1882. Aged 33. Erected by his friends from Trinity College, Dublin. "The strength of the hills is His also." The border is of spring gentians and starwort, and nothing could be better and more suitable than the effect."

FUNERAL OF VEN. ARCHDEACON HARE.

At 12 o'clock this morning the funeral of the above much lamented and highly popular clergyman left his late residence at Pery-square for St Munchin's Church, the family burial place of deceased. The attendance, owing to the inclement state of the weather, was not so large as it otherwise would have been; but those present represented all creeds and classes of the community, clearly demonstrating the esteem and affection in which the deceased was held in this city. The procession formed in the following order:—First came the hearse drawn by four coal-black horses, then the chief mourners, viz, Mr Walter Hare (son), and Messrs Courtney Croker, L.G.B.I, and C. B. Croker (sons-in law of the deceased). Next came the following clergymen—The Ven Archdeacon of Limerick, Rev Chancellor Gubbins, Rev Canon O'Brien, Rev W F Seymour, Rev J Mills, Rev J Bunbury, Dunmore; Rev J H Griffiths, Rev Edward Gabbett, Rev Alfred Dann, Rev James Dowd, Rev J M'Mahon, Rev W F Clarke, Rev Precentor Meredyth, Rev J B Hewson, Rev J W Mervyn, Rev J Langridge, Rev J T Lee, and Rev Charles Ward. Next the carriages, and then followed the citizens—and friends of the venerable deceased. In this order, the cortége proceeded at a slow space through Barrington-street, down the Crescent, George-t, Rutland-street, and Nicholas-street to St. Munchin's Church. On its arrival at the front gate, the coffin, which was of beautifully poli hed pine, mounted elaborately with brass plates, was taken from the hearse. The breast-plate bore the following inscription:—

"VENERABLE ARCHDEACON CHARLES HARE,
Died 11th August, 1883,
Aged 65 years."

The coffin was carried on the shoulders of six men into the beautiful little church, preceded by the Rev W F Clarke, Ven. Archdeacon, Rev Precenter Meredyth, and Rev J Bunbury, repeating the first portion of the beautiful burial service "I am the resurrection and the life," saith the Lord, &c. A large congregation completely filled the church, which was draped in mourning. Over the Communion table was the beautiful Scriptural text, "I ascend to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God." The first portion of the so vice was read by the Rev Mr Clarke. Then the Archdeacon delivered the funeral address, and while doing so he appeared to be deeply affected. The Rev Mr Meredyth read the concluding portion of the service. The coffin was then borne from the church to its last resting place, a grave beside that of the daughter of the deceased, Mrs C. B. Croker. The following is the address of the Archdeacon:—Although I feel in my heart that our dear friend would of all men have least desired that any words of eulogy should be spoken at his grave, you will all nevertheless wish that some one should attempt to pay a fitting tribute to his memory, and that on this most sad and solemn occasion we should not separate without testifying publicly how much we loved him. It cannot wound his gentle spirit now, if standing here where he has so often stood, between the living and the dead, reading that beautiful service over others which we are now reading over him, we pause for a few minutes and give utterance to some of those feelings of which our hearts are full. Need I remind any here how deep and widespread (may I not say universal) was the regret and sympathy felt and expressed by those of every class and creed in our city, when about three years ago it was thought that Archdeacon Hare was dying. He who had never in his simple ways courted popularity, or sought to win the applause of men, was found to have won for himself a place in every heart; and all were then mourning for the true-hearted, guileless, and generous friend they were about to lose. That genuine sorrow, that heartfelt sympathy, will be widely renewed to-day as we pay our last sad tribute of affection here to one whose amiable, useful, and most unselfish life it has now pleased God to close in peace after a long and weary waiting for the end to come. And we who know what childlike and loving thoughts he ever had about the God who had blessed him with so bright and happy a disposition, and with what a true and tender trust he ever clung to our dear Lord and Master Jesus Christ, are confident that he has never been for one moment forgotten or forsaken through that long and trying illness by that loving Saviour, as he was never unremembered in the prayers of those who unceasingly interceded for him as for a dear brother in Christ. There are some here who could not trust themselves to speak in public of what he was to them. Nothing on this earth is so rare to find as a true and constant friend. When I recall the reality and depth of his friendship to me and mine, thoughts arise which are too deep for words, and such are the tender memories I shall ever retain of him. So rapidly is God calling away his honoured servants one by one, and so frequent are the changes now in the ranks of the ministry, that few comparatively can estimate the importance of the place so long and ably filled by Archdeacon Hare in this diocese, as the confidential friend and adviser of the clergy, who one and all, from the Bishop down to the youngest curate, constantly looked to him through a period of 23 years for wise and brotherly advice, and profited in so many instances by his invaluable counsel and experience. In all his dealings with his brethren, can one of us now call to mind one bitter word of his, or did any ever receive from him a harsh or unkind letter? How many of us would have been provoked by the difficult and embarrassing matters he had to manage, to say or do something uncharitable; but, if he erred, it was always on the side of gentleness and moderation and Christian regard for the feelings of others. May I not say with truth that he had no enemies, for it was impossible for him to make one. No one ever knew him do a mean action, or take any unworthy or underhand method to gain some private end. He lived far more for others than for himself; and, no matter how burdened he might be with heavy cares and anxieties of his own (of which he had his full share), he would in a moment cast them off, and enter heart and soul into the difficulties of another: his cheerful and elastic temper enabling him to look always on the bright side of everything, and to infuse hope and courage into all that opened their troubles to him. His devoted and unceasing labours in the councils of our Church are too well known to need mention here, and of late, when his strength was failing, he struggled on under a weight of anxiety and correspondence which was more than his weakened frame could bear. Oh! how he loved this House of God, and how reverently he conducted public worship here. The Lord's Day, and the services in this church, which owes so much to his loving care and his many efforts to restore and beautify it, were to him a true refreshment and delight. He, of all men that I ever knew, could say from the heart, "Lord, I have loved the habitation of Thine house, and the place where Thine honour dwelleth." He was in the truest sense a faithful minister of the Church of Ireland, and never faltered in his attachment to her. Her doctrines so unmistakeably expressed in her formularies were most thoroughly received and believed by him as "agreeable to the word of God," and as simply and unmistakeably preached by him from that pulpit. No sensational novelties either in worship or in doctrine had any attraction for him. He walked ever in the old paths, and laboured to carry out in all fidelity and sincerity his ordination vows; and his long, active, and most benevolent ministry in this parish will be found hereafter, I doubt not, to have borne fruit a hundred fold to the glory of God and the salvation of many. I have said his benevolent ministry, for a conspicuous feature in our dear friend's life was his compassionate bounty to the needy and distressed. None could better deserve than he, not only in this parish, but throughout the city, the enviable title of the "poor man's friend." I feel as if his spirit was reproaching me for speaking even this little in his praise. Let me, therefore, only add this much to words so imperfectly spoken, that having been constantly with him during a long and previous illness, from which he partially recovered, I had frequent opportunities of knowing how real and deep-seated in his heart was that simple religion of the Gospel, which, I trust, is the stay and strength of all our hearts, in sickness as in health he "lived by the faith of the Son of God who loved us and gave Himself up for us," and as weakness and suffering increased upon him, he loved more and more to read and converse about those precious truths by which in so many attractive ways the Holy Scriptures set before the sinner "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." The books which he chiefly prized of late, and of which he had so many constantly heaped about him, were all such as threw light upon the meaning of the Word of God, and his little well worn manual of private prayers was always close at hand, and constantly in use. Latterly when his mind had grown quite insensible to worldly matters and his memory had quite gone from him, the daily reading to him by others of the Proper Psalms and Lessons, on which he insisted almost to the last, seemed to have a never-failing charm, and to bring solace and refreshment to his heart. Now that his suffering life is ended we sorrow not for him as those without hope. We believe that he is at peace, for we know where he is, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," and for all that was so good and loving in him we heartily thank God. Truly the memory of Charles Hare is sweet, and it will "blossom in the dust."

Amongst those present, or who sent carriages, were—Rev Precentor Meredyth, Oreland; Mr J C Delmege, Castlepark; Rev Chancellor Gubbins, Kilpeacon; Rev Edward Gabbett, Croom; Mr Robert Hunt, George-street; Mrs Jacob, Kyleglass; Mr J Smith O'Grady, Erinagh; Mr William Sydney Cox, C.E, George-street; Lady Clarina, Mr James Quin, George street; Mr G M Fitzgerald, George-street; Rev Charles Ward, Kilmurry; Mr James Harris, Harstonge House; Mr R V O'Brien, Old Church; Captain Mark Maunsell, Mr M E Conway, Corbally; Mr Edward Russell, Pery-square; Mr Cruise, Sunville; Mr George Westropp, Quinsboro'; Mr J Baunatyne, Summerville; Mr Octavius Wallace, George-street; Mr Ambrose Hall, Mr C M'Kern, Mr John Furnell, Mr T Furnell, Mr Robert Fogarty, Mr Edward Gubbins, Mr Thomas Bunton, Mr Joseph Fogerty, Mr Alfred Allen, Mr William Lysaght, Mr J Morton, Manager Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick; Mr John M'Kern, Messrs Samuel and R J Lee, Mr Charles Monck Wilson, Mr R W Switzer, Mr E G Bell, Mr E Langley Hunt, Mr Robert Hanna, Mr Wm. Hosford, Mr E H Poe Hosford, Mr Maurice Lenihan, Mr J N Russell, Messrs Andrew and Archibald Murray, Mr Cecil E Vandel ur, Capt G Hunt, Dr R E Gelston, Dr T Gelston, Dr J Holmes, R.S, Barrington's Hospital; Dr Myles, George-street; Mr James Nash, Mr Ralph Nash, solicitor; Mr John Vanderkiste, Mr Alfred Wallace, Town Clerk; Mr Richard Kane, Mr G F Hare, L.D.S; Dr O'Shaughnessy, JP; Mr D M Wilson, Mr Wm Lloyd, Mr Palmer, Mr Gibson, Mr A Jordan, Mr James Nolan, Mr G Forsaght, Mr D Wilson, Barrington-street, &c.

The coffin was provided by Messrs. M'Carthy and Son, George-street, and the hearse supplied by Mr Michael O'Regan, Cecil-street.

THE LAND AGITATION.

(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

Cappamore, Monday night.

A meeting composed of the delegates from the surrounding parishes of Doon, Murroe, Pemplebrdin, Bober, and New Pallas was held in the late Land League rooms here on yesterday afternoon. The Rev John Cahill, R.C.C., Cappamore, presided. There were also present two other Roman Catholic clergymen, and a large number of farmers from the districts referred to. The president explained the nature of the meeting, which he said was held for the purpose of appointing a day on which a monster demonstration would be held in the village of Cappamore. They were all aware that Mr Michael Davitt had lately been in their neighbourhood for the purpose of speaking to the evicted tenants on the Cloncurry property and having an opportunity of personally seeing their present condition and inquiring into their wants. He (speaker) had an interview with Mr Davitt during that visit when he told him that Mr Parnell, M.P., was anxious that the meetings would be held throughout the country during the Recess, and that he (Mr Davitt) and Mr Sexton, M.P., would be glad to attend the meeting at Cappamore and address the people. The result was that the meeting unanimously resolved to hold a public meeting at Cappamore on the first Sunday in September. Draft resolutions were then drawn up embracing the Land Act, emigration, migration, county representation, local county boards and the labourers question which will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting. A report having been made to the meeting by a member that the labourers on the Cloncurry property were threatened with eviction from their holdings if they refused to work for the Land Corporation (who now is in possession of the land farms from which the tenants, acting on the advice of the Land League, allowed themselves to be evicted for non-payment of their rents), it was resolved to bring the subject before the County Convention, to be held in Limerick on Wednesday next, the 15th instant.

During the transaction of the business of the meeting a Government short-hand writer was present and took notes of the proceedings. The district is in a most lawless condition not only regarding the tenure of land but also the social condition of the inhabitants. For some years there has been a lull in the nonsensical feuds which so often cropped up between the faction-fighting parties known as "Three and four year olds," but latterly a disruption of the friendly feelings that have for some time existed has taken place and the "Four years" of Doon are now the deadly enemies of the "Three years" of Cappamore. It may possibly be remembered that on the 24th June last, Archbishop Croke laid the foundation of a new Roman Catholic Church at Sarsfield Rock, Ballyneety, at which a large multitude were present. Amongst those who attended the ceremony were John Hayes and Patrick Heffernan (Four-year-olds), of Doon, and Thomas Finnucane, of Cappamore (Three year-old). A good deal of "faction-fighting whiskey" was imbibed during the day by those parties, and on returning home they met each other. Some person shouted that he was a "Three-year-old," when, as their spirits were up, and "eagar for the fray," a tearful fight took place. Stones were freely used, and Finnucane received dreadful wounds on the head, from which his life was for a time in danger. The local authorities, therefore, deeming it not prudent to bring the people together in large numbers, have, it is stated, sworn informations in which it is alleged that the holding of the contemplated meeting would be detrimental to the public peace and calculated to cause fear and terror amongst her Majesty's subjects. The informations also further alleges that the Land Corporation has taken over a large number of farms on the Cloncurry property. That these farms are now fully stocked and are in possession of the agents and caretakers of that body. That the country is dotted with Land League nuts on the one hand and Constabulary huts on the other, the latter being occupied by an extra police force drafted into the district for the preservation of the public peace and the lives and properties of the law abiding public. Under these circumstances the police authorities are of opinion that it would be unadvisable to hold the meeting and have recommended the Executive to proclaim it.

URBAN SANITARY BOARD.

The fortnightly meeting of the above Board was held to-day, at twelve o'clock, in the Council Chamber, Town Hall.

The Mayor (Ald. J Cunnihan, J P,) presiding.

The other members present were—Ald. Ryan, Town Councillors—T Goffney, J Bernal, J Nolan, S O'Mara, M A Heuness, C E; M Kennelly, S O'Flanagan, L O'Keeffe, D Synan, and M O'Brien.

The minutes of last meeting were read by Mr Wolfe (Treasurer's clerk), in the absence of Mr W E Corbett (Executive Sanitary Officer), and were signed.

MR GIBSON'S COMPLAINT.

Mr Bernal said it would be advisable if the consulting sanitary officer was present at meetings of the Board, as his opinion might be required in different matters before the committee. Now, a complaint made by a respectable citizen, Mr Gibson, as to an alleged nuisance in the shape of smoke issuing from a bakery in Quinlan-street, at the back of his house, had been discussed at different meetings of the Board, but no final action had been come to, and it would be well if Dr Barry was present to give the Board some information on the subject.

The Mayor said that Dr Barry was not bound to attend every meeting, but he was sure he would attend when required by the board to do so. There was a report to-day from Dr Barry relative to the complaint of Mr Gibson. The report was then read, and it stated that Dr Barry had frequently visited the house of Mr Gibson, and he perceived no nuisance dangerous to health at any of his visits. He could not advise the committee that the smoke complained of was a nuisance dangerous to health.

Mr Gibson said that the members of the council who visited his house felt very strongly about the matter, so much so that one member remarked that he would not take his house if he got it for nothing.

The Mayor said that he should declare the matter at an end.

Mr Gibson (leaving the room)—Well, I suppose there is nothing for it but law.

BYE-LAWS.

A letter was read from the Local Government Board calling the attention of the board to correspondence relating to the proposed adoption of bye-laws for the regulation of common lodging houses in the city, and requesting to be informed whether the proposal had since been before the Corporation or Public Health Committee, and if not, that it would be well to again consider the matter. The board referred the matter to Mr Corbett.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The following letter was read by the Mayor:—

"Local Government Board,
Dublin, 9th August, 1883.

"SIR—The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to state for the information of the Corporation of Limerick, acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority, that they have had under their consideration the report of their Inspector, Mr Bourke, of the inquiry which he has held in pursuance of the 238th section of the Public Health Act, 1878, sub-sections 2 and 3, into the application of the Sanitary Authority for sanction of the Board to a loan of £30,000 for purchasing the water works of the Limerick Water Works Company, and extending the mains. It appears from Mr Bourke's report, and the documents forwarded therewith, that the sum proposed to be borrowed, together with the balances of all the outstanding loans contracted by the Sanitary Authority under the Sanitary Acts, as they are interpreted, and the Public Health Act, would not exceed twice the nett annual value of the premises assessable in the district; and the Local Government Board would, so far, be enabled to give their sanction to the loan under the 237th section of the Act. The only objection made to the loan before Mr Bourke is embodied in a document signed by several ratepayers in the sanitary district, a copy of which is enclosed. Mr Bourke observes that the objection appears to have been prepared under the impression